

AF FORM 112-PAR.

APPROVED 1 JUNE 1948

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COUNTRY <b>GERMANY</b> <i>C/S Only</i>	REPORT NO. <b>51A-10632</b>	(LEAVE BLANK) <b>EP 146 828</b>
<b>AIR INTELLIGENCE INFORMATION REPORT</b>		
SUBJECT <b>SOCIO-POLITICAL CONDITIONS IN USSR</b>	(INTERVIEWER) <b>GABRIEL, Erich (PW)</b>	(EDITOR) <b>COHN</b>
AREA REPORTED ON <b>VORKUTA, KRASNOPOL, USSR</b>	FROM (Agency) <b>7050 AISW(USAF)</b>	
DATE OF REPORT <b>12 - 14 Jul 54</b>	DATE OF INFORMATION <b>From May 48 - Jan 54</b>	EVALUATION <b>F - 6</b>
PREPARED BY (Officer) <b>J. L. FESER, Major, USAF</b>	SOURCE <b>(McBee Number) 226193</b>	
REFERENCES (Control number, directive, previous report, etc., as applicable) <b>226193-51A-10633; HICOG</b>		

SUMMARY: (Enter concise summary of report. Give significance in final one-sentence paragraph. List inclosures at lower left. Begin text of report on AF Form 112-Part II.)

I. TABLE OF CONTENTS:  
Report #51A-10632: Socio-Political Conditions in USSR (1S)

II. DESCRIPTION OF SOURCE:

<u>Civilian:</u>	<u>Military:</u>
Education..... 13 yrs	Years of Service..... 4
Trade or Profession..... Lawyer	Highest Rank..... Sgt
Years practiced..... 2	Branch..... Infantry
Present occupation..... Lawyer	By whom captured..... N/A

SOURCE HISTORY:

<u>Dates:</u>	<u>Camp No.:</u>	<u>City or Area:</u>	<u>Place of work and duties:</u>
Jun 45-Jul 45	N/A	BAUTZEN	Prisoner in Jail
Jul 45-Sep 45	N/A	DRESDEN	Prisoner in Jail
Sep 45-Aug 46	N/A	POTSDAM	Prisoner in Jail
Aug 46-Aug 46	None	MOSKVA	Prisoner in Jail
Sep 46-Oct 46	None	TASHKENT	Prisoner in Jail
Nov 46-Jul 47	None	ALMA ATA	Prisoner in Jail
Jul 47-Apr 48	None	MOSKVA	Prisoner in Jail
May 48-Dec 53	OLP 4	VORKUTA	Prisoner, coal miner, gen. lab. in brickyard
Jan 54-Jan 54	Unknown	KRASNOPOL	Repatriation camp; inmate, no work

III. SOURCE RELIABILITY:

SOURCE was a lawyer, cooperative, of high general intelligence. Remembered details and judged measurements well. Map reading not needed. SOURCE was not convicted as a PW, but arrested in SZG after the end of the war because SOURCE had been wounded during WWII, was discharged from military service and transferred to an administration unit of the Waffen-SS. SOURCE was inmate of various prisons from June 1945 to May 1948 and could not give info on the various places. SOURCE was interested in the legal and socio-political conditions in USSR and could offer such info from the point of view of a prisoner. SOURCE answered all questions thoughtfully and was interested in submitting this experiences in the USSR to western organizations. Interviewer received the impression that SOURCE was an honest man with a decent character.

APPROVED:

INCL.

*D.M. Allison*  
D. M. ALLISON  
Colonel, United States Air Force  
Commander

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## A. BIOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION:

1. SOURCE was born on 31 May 1913 in PULSNITZ (5111N-1401E). Four years elementary school, 4 years university, jurisprudence, state examination in 1935, Dr. degree in 1937. Legal adviser in private firm two years from 1937 to 1939. Soldier 1939 to March 1943, medically discharged when wounded. Studied Russian as prisoner from Russian fellow prisoners without books. Was able to understand any spoken Russian and could read newspapers and books since 1951.

2. SOURCE was arrested in SCHMOELLIN (5107N-1419E) in June 1945, was transferred to jail in BAUTZEN (5111N-1426E), then to DRESDEN (5103N-1345E), in September 1945 to POTSDAM (5224N-1304E), was convicted there to 15 years hard labor in March 1946. Transferred to MOSKVA (5545N-3735E) in August 1946, remained two weeks in single cell without contacting fellow prisoners. Transferred to TASHKENT (4120N-6918E) in September 1946, to ALMA ATA (4312N-7657E) in October 1946 and back to MOSKVA in July 1947. Conditions in all prisons were the same, SOURCE interned in single cell. Inmate of forced labor camp of unknown number and camp OLP #4 in VORKUTA (6730N-6400E) from May 1948 to December 1953. SOURCE was in repatriation camp in KRASNOPOL (4950N-2804E) for two weeks in January 1954 and met several prisoners from other camps and received some hearsay info from them.

a. Trial of Military Tribunal in POTSDAM in March 1946, convicted him to 15 years hard labor because of war crime (espionage). Trial of 20 minutes, no detailed accusation, no charge sheet, no defender. Judge of court was a Col with insignia of Soviet Air Force. SOURCE knew from one of the officers in local court in LINDENstr in POTSDAM that they all were members of the State Security Ministry (abbreviation MGB). Chief of court was Col SIMENKOW, about 45 years old in 1945. Several other officers from the court in POTSDAM also appeared in State Security Ministry in MOSKVA in summer 1947 and worked there as investigators. SOURCE recognized from his contact with other prisoners in repatriation camp in KRASNOPOL that not only so called war criminals but all kinds of prisoners were repatriated with SOURCE's group of 435. One group of about 1000 convicted PWs was repatriated from same camp in KRASNOPOL on December 28, 1953. Some prisoners repatriated together with SOURCE had been transferred to USSR from Eastern German at the end of soon after the end of WWII and were convicted there for various reasons, others were sentenced in SZG after the end of the war for political reasons. Others lived in western Germany and had crossed the border to SZG illegally in 1946/47.

3. SOURCE's general intelligence was above the average. SOURCE was cooperative and due to his education and profession, well trained to observe and judge the legal conditions and general circumstances in USSR.

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## AIR INTELLIGENCE INFORMATION REPORT

FROM (Agency) <b>7050 AISW (USAF)</b>		REPORT NO. <b>51A-10632</b>		PAGE <b>3</b> OF <b>16</b> PAGES	
PLACE		WAC NO.	FN	EVAL	IN CODE NO.
POLITICAL LOCATION			DESCRIPTIVE NAME OF REPORT		
SOVIET ECON. REGION	PROPER NAME	IMENI	DATES OF INFORMATION FROM TO		

### B. SOVIET ATTITUDES TOWARD GENERAL POLITICAL PROBLEMS:

4. SOURCE thought that most members of Soviet population of agricultural origin did not agree with present regime because of appropriation of farms. Members of various non-Russian ethnic groups lost their independence by present regime, most of them did not agree with Soviet regime, as SOURCE recognized from contact with fellow prisoners and also guards of such ethnic groups.

5. SOURCE thought that main part of population did not act against present regime and was satisfied with some minor improvements in living conditions in spite of the fact that most inhabitants were not convinced communists. There were no organized groups of a resistance movement in USSR, as far as SOURCE knew, except in the newly occupied countries in Western USSR. SOURCE received impression that most Russians thought that Jews in USSR were principal supporters of Soviet regime. SOURCE knew from fellow prisoners that Jewish influence in MVD was reduced prior to and during WWII, but most significant positions in administrations occupied by Jews. SOURCE had no experience as to Mohammedans in USSR, but many members of various small sects were among prisoners and convicted because of their membership in those sects. Sects were regarded as opponents to Soviet regime. Industrial laborers were, on the average, more satisfied with present regime than farmers and farm laborers.

6. Fairly small group of political and economical functionaries had high standard of living in USSR, while main part of population lived in extreme poverty. This was principal reason for general discontent of population. Poor quality of consumer goods and inadequate housing did not cause discontent among Soviet population, because Soviets did usually not know better conditions. Political control and supervision of each individual, also in private spheres, was highly disliked.

### C. EVENTS FOLLOWING THE DEATH OF STALIN:

7. Population liked LENIN much more than STALIN and regarded LENIN as the idealistic communist who really wished to make the best out of the possibilities for the population. STALIN, however, was disliked because he only wanted to increase his personal power and influence. STALIN was a poor speaker, spoke Russian poorly and with Caucasian dialect, while LENIN was a very good speaker with much influence on population, as SOURCE knew from Russian fellow prisoners. STALIN's name was officially not mentioned in newspapers or other publication after his death, and new government intended to return to LENIN's course, as it was officially broadcasted and published in newspapers. All classes of population were among prisoners in SOURCE's camp, and SOURCE thought that all were of same opinion.

8. Prisoners in SOURCE's camp in VORKUTA were all glad to hear of STALIN's death. All hoped for improvement of living conditions for free population as well as for inmates of forced labor camps. It was very conspicuous that the population was not interested in STALIN's death. SOURCE received impression from reading Soviet newspapers that "Case STALIN" was closed and the dictator almost forgotten when he was buried.

9. SOURCE's forced labor camp OLP #4 housed about 3500 inmates during the spring of 1953, five prisoners were released in June 1953 due to the amnesty act. SOURCE knew from hearsay that percentage of less than 1% of released prisoners was the same in all other camps in VORKUTA area. Prisoners hoped first that main part of them would be released due to the amnesty act because major part of Russian prisoners served terms of about 10 years. Sentence of 25 years was by far higher among prisoners of foreign nationalities than among Soviet citizens. All Soviet prisoners were highly disappointed, because they expected that many more prisoners would have

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# AIR INTELLIGENCE INFORMATION REPORT

FROM (Agency) <b>7050 AISW(USAF)</b>	REPORT NO. <b>51A-10632</b>	PAGE <b>4</b> OF <b>16</b> PAGES
PLACE	WAC NO.	FN EVAL IN CODE NO.
POLITICAL LOCATION	DESCRIPTIVE NAME OF REPORT	
SOVIET ECON. REGION	PROPER NAME	IMENI DATES OF INFORMATION FROM TO

been released due to amnesty. No political prisoners released from SOURCE's camp, all five released prisoners sentenced for economic crimes. One of them had sentence of seven years and already served four. Others also sentenced below 10 years, but no details known to SOURCE. Soviet prisoners received letters from relatives. Return of prisoners to their former places of residence was mentioned in many letters during the summer 1953, and caused hope in prisoners of SOURCE's camp that more would be released. Relatives also did not know real contents of amnesty act because almost all of them hoped for return of their prisoners. SOURCE thought percentage of released prisoners could have been higher in other parts of the country, because VORKUTA was an area for prisoners serving long term sentences.

10. SOURCE knew from former public prosecutor ALPERIN, about 55 years old, from MOSKVA, who was arrested in summer 1952 and transferred to VORKUTA at the end of 1952, that a special committee worked on reform of Soviet Criminal Code since 1951. No changes were published as of January 1954, except re-establishment of sentence to death in January 1953 for terroristic crimes within forced labor camps. ALPERIN did not know plans of changes of Criminal Code. SOURCE thought that no changes published yet because changes not yet completed and still in preparation.

11. Prices for consumer goods were also reduced in canteen of forced labor camps. Reduction was not essential for textiles, higher for food. Supply of such goods was essentially improved after price reduction.

12. Arrest of Kremlin Doctors usually judged positively by most prisoners but mainly due to general anti-semitic attitude without regard to offenses. ALPERIN and another Jewish fellow prisoner, the newspaper reporter EIDELMANN, Jakob NAUMOVITCH, about 55 years old, from MOSKVA, feared general anti-Semitic trend in USSR in connection with arrest of Kremlin Doctors. Other anti-Semitic actions, however, did not become evident by publication in newspapers. EIDELMANN knew several of the arrested Kremlin Doctors personally, and received confirmation of their release in a letter from his wife. SOURCE heard broadcasted or read in Soviet newspaper in January 1954 in KRASNOPOL that Kremlin Doctors were again arrested. Release of Kremlin Doctors increased prestige of new government among prisoners. Inmates hoped that also other cases of unjustified convictions would be checked. Government stated that cruel investigation methods were used against Kremlin Doctors by State Security Ministry officials. All prisoners knew that same methods were used against themselves, and a very high number of appeals was sent to MOSKVA from prisoners. However, first answers came back to camp in fall 1953, and almost all were negative. SOURCE only knew that sentence of ALPERIN was reduced from 25 to 10 years and another sentence from 15 to 10 years. Prisoners of camp usually knew such events of entire camp. Prisoners expected that investigation methods and other measures practiced contrary to Soviet constitution would be eliminated by new government. Prestige of new government increased at first hereby, lowered again by deep disappointment of prisoners. It was officially published and also believed that release of Kremlin Doctors was caused by BERIA.

13. Prisoners in forced labor camp showed clear sympathy to German fellow prisoners in same camp in connection with riots in East Germany in June 1953. Soviet prisoners did not believe official version that riots in East Germany were caused by western agents and fascist elements. Prisoners only laughed at this explanation. About five to 10 percent of prisoners in each camp were usually Germans in VORKUTA area. One group of about 40 German prisoners arrived in VORKUTA

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# AIR INTELLIGENCE INFORMATION REPORT

FROM (Agency) <b>7050 AISW(USAF)</b>		REPORT NO. <b>51A-10632</b>		PAGE <b>5</b> OF <b>16</b> PAGES	
PLACE	WAC NO.	FN	EVAL	IN CODE NO.	
POLITICAL LOCATION			DESCRIPTIVE NAME OF REPORT		
SOVIET ECON. REGION	PROPER NAME	IMENI	DATES OF INFORMATION FROM TO		

area in September 1953, seven were detached to SOURCE's camp. Four of them arrested prior to June 17, 1953, other three in connection with riots on June 17. SOURCE knew from them that main part of entire group of 40 was convicted in connection with riots on June 17, 1953. All of them convicted to 25 years. SOURCE did not recall names of those Germans. One of the three prisoners convicted in connection with June 17, was convicted in SCHWERIN (5338N-1123E), the second in BRANDENBURG (5225N-1233E), the third in HALLE (5130N-1200E). All German prisoners who arrived in VORKUTA area in connection with June 17, 1953, were transferred from VORKUTA to unknown other district in November 1953. SOURCE knew from many German fellow prisoners, who were convicted without trial that they were sentenced according to the so called OSSO procedure (in Cyrillic spelling OCO). SOURCE did not know proper meaning of this name or abbreviation. Procedure was that arrested individual only got issued a small slip of paper with the info approx reading: You have been convicted to ..... years for .....(reason) by the Special Committee. No defense and no appeal was possible in those cases.

14. BERIA's downfall was not so much regarded and discussed among prisoners because they all were in high tension at that time concerning their expectation of own release due to the amnesty. Prisoners just submitted appeals at that time and were busy with own fate. Prisoners thought that BERIA's downfall was caused by struggle among Soviet leaders and the endeavour to become STALIN's successor. Prisoners thought that influence of the Red Army was stronger and succeeded in struggle against MVD by BERIA's downfall. SOURCE heard no rumors and knew no facts placing date of BERIA's arrest earlier than officially announced. SOURCE knew from German fellow prisoner, lawyer Dr. LEO, from LEIPZIG (5118N-1220E), who worked in camp library, that some small political writings of BERIA were removed from library after official announcement of his downfall, not before. No changes among MVD personnel in connection with BERIA's downfall. No new prisoners arrived in camp who were arrested in connection with BERIA's downfall. SOURCE did not observe any certain reaction on BERIA's downfall among prisoners. SOURCE thought that prisoners mainly expected some positive results from announced New Course, but did not know from whom they might expect improvements of own fate, whether from BERIA or his opponents.

15. Improvement in supply of consumer goods became evident in canteen and shops of forced labor camp since July 1953 obviously in order to appease the prisoners after the strike in some camps in VORKUTA area in June 1952. Improvement of supply maintained until the end of 1953. A special effect on supply conditions could not be observed from MALENKOV's speech. SOURCE knew from Russian fellow prisoners who received letters from relatives that general supply condition did not yet improve for the free population at the same time, and no evidence observed by SOURCE until January 1954.

17. Fellow prisoner EIDELMAN who was a well informed member of intelligentsia from MOSKVA, thought that BULGANIN and MALENKOV were insignificant members of Soviet government, KRUSHCHEV and ZHUKOV were more significant and had more political influence.

18. Population expected improvements of general living conditions, as SOURCE knew from letters to fellow prisoners after STALIN's death. Disappointment was expressed in letters at the end of 1953, because no improvements became evident. SOURCE himself thought that promises of improvements only were announced to overcome weakness of government during the period of its change in order to keep population quiet. EIDELMAN, ALPERIN and other intelligent Soviet prisoners thought that government was not able at all to realize promises. Entire Soviet economic

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PLACE		WAC NO.	FN	EVAL	IN CODE NO.
POLITICAL LOCATION			DESCRIPTIVE NAME OF REPORT		
SOVIET ECON. REGION	PROPER NAME	IMENI	DATES OF INFORMATION FROM TO		

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FROM (Agency) 7050 AISW(USAFE)		REPORT NO. 51A-10632		PAGE 6 OF 16 PAGES	
PLACE	WAC NO.	FN	EVAL	IN CODE NO.	
POLITICAL LOCATION			DESCRIPTIVE NAME OF REPORT		
SOVIET ECON. REGION	PROPER NAME	IMENI	DATES OF INFORMATION FROM TO		

system was based on the urgent need of population and pressure to work hard every day for the most primitive demand. All production plans would have been annulled if population got relief from force for permanent hard work. General attitude of Russian population was to work only that much as absolutely needed to make living. Increased living conditions would decrease labor moral therefore.

## D. PURGES, RESISTANCE ACTIVITIES AND MASS ARRESTS:

19. Main part of inmates in SOURCE's camp convicted because of having cooperated with German occupation forces during WWII. The fact of having been a PW was sufficient for the conviction for ex-officers. EIDELMAN was acquainted with a Jewish teacher from MOSKVA for several years and thought he could talk to him frankly. EIDELMAN made several negative statements to this man concerning government measures. The acquaintance turned out to have been an informer of the MVD who reported EIDELMAN's statements. EIDELMAN was a critic for literature of a MOSKVA newspaper "LITERATURNAYA GAZETA" and stated that a critic could not anymore state his own opinion, if this was contrary to the official. EIDELMAN, 55 years old, was arrested 1950, convicted 1951 in MOSKVA to 10 years. EIDELMAN was about 165 cm, thin, wore strong glasses, near sighted, gray hair, did not smoke. Son passed examination as secondary school teacher in MOSKVA in 1952. Younger daughter passed education as musician, played piano. EIDELMAN's wife had first name SINAIDA. EIDELMAN told SOURCE that he was member of Zionist Jewish movement. Zionist Jews were regarded as opponents of Soviet regime.

20. SOURCE knew from hearsay in camp that resistance groups were active in western parts of country, such as Latvia, Estonia, Lithuania and White Russia. Several groups of prisoners arrived from these districts in camp during 1951 and 1952. SOURCE heard rumors that those people mainly damaged tracks and RR equipment and telephone wires.

21. Some members of population in Baltic states and Ukraine still arrived in camp in 1953 and told fellow prisoners that some resistance was still active in those countries. SOURCE thought that resistance groups only were small and their activity was without significant effect.

22. SOURCE knew from fellow prisoners, who had mail connection with relatives in Baltic states, that deported people from this area mainly was settled in western Siberia near the Urals. Fellow prisoners who were former Volga Germans, told SOURCE that main part of Volga Germans transferred to the area of VOLOGDA (5920N-3940E). All former members of Vlasov Army were convicted and kept in camps, as far as SOURCE knew, many of them were in VORKUTA area. Same applies to Soviet citizens suspected of collaboration with the German Army.

## E. FORCED LABOR CAMPS:

23. SOURCE was interned in forced labor camp of unknown number from May 1948 to December 1950. Camp located close NW of and belonged to brick factory #2 near VORKUTA. Camp housed on the average 1350 inmates. Main part were criminal prisoners and Soviet nationals in 1948. They were transferred and replaced by convicted PWs in 1949. PWs were mainly Germans and some Hungarians, a few Rumanians. All convicted PWs transferred at the end of July and beginning of August 1950 to the area of STALINGRAD (4845N-4425E). Remaining group of about 20 Germans who were not convicted PWs, were transferred in December 1950 to camp OLP 4 in VORKUTA. About 400 female prisoners arrived in camp in December 1950, mostly Russians, a few Germans. Number of female prisoners in camp increased to about 1350 in 1951, as SOURCE knew from some of them whom SOURCE met when he had to get sand near the camp in 1953. New female prisoners arrived in this camp from SZG since 1951 and to the end of 1953. All German women convicted for political reasons. Group of

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# AIR INTELLIGENCE INFORMATION REPORT

FROM (Agency) 7050 AIBW(USAFE)		REPORT NO. 51A-10632		PAGE 7 OF 16 PAGES	
PLACE		WAC NO.	FN	EVAL	IN CODE NO.
POLITICAL LOCATION			DESCRIPTIVE NAME OF REPORT		
SOVIET ECON. REGION	PROPER NAME		IMENI	DATES OF INFORMATION FROM TO	

112 German women repatriated with SOURCE in January 1954 and left VORKUTA in December 1953. About 15 to 20 of them were from this camp. Male as well as female inmates of the camp worked in brick factory #2, one small group worked in gravel pit and clay pit. SOURCE knew that some women from Baltic states, some Poles and Hungarians also were interned in camp, but no percentage known to SOURCE. Members of Baltic states formed second largest group next to Russian and German women. Camp remained active with about 1200 women in December 1953.

SOURCE was interned in forced labor camp OLP #4 from January 1951 to December 1953. Located about 15 km NE from town VORKUTA and about 800 m SE of coal mine #6. Camp housed about 3500 inmates on the average, mainly political prisoners of Ukrainian nationality and members of the Baltic states, a few Poles, some Hungarians and 120 Germans. German prisoners were mostly convicted for political reasons in SZG. Only one German prisoner had been a PW, was convicted to five years imprisonment because of theft of potatoes during WWII. Sentence changed to 25 years about 1948, because stolen potatoes were declared as seed and theft regarded as sabotage. Ex-PW was KLOSE Richard, about 45 years old in 1953, from BRESLAU (5106N-1702E). KLOSE's family lived in British Zone. Inmates worked in coal mine #6. Camp remained active with about 3400 prisoners in December 1953. Entire group of Germans from VORKUTA area, about 115, transferred to KRASNOPOLE in December 1953 and repatriated in January 1954 with a group of about 400 Germans who had been held in camps of various parts of USSR.

24. About 10 German inmates of camp OLP #5 were convicted in SZG after the end of WWII for so called war crimes and remained in camp in December 1953. Prisoners of following list also remained in same camp in December 1953 and were not convicted as PWs or because of war crimes: (Age estimated as of 1953).

SCHULZE, Wilhelm, about 45 years old, Diploma Engineer from POTSDAM, about 170 cm tall, slender, black hair, married, two children, was employed with ASKANIA plant in BERLIN during WWII in branch aircraft equipment production and in Aviation Ministry. Returned from British captivity from South Italy in 1947. Arrested for espionage by Soviets in POTSDAM in 1948. Convicted to 25 years in 1949 without trial when he was in a camp for technical specialists in MOSKVA. SCHULZE refused to work in laboratory for remote control systems of guided missiles in the camp and was transferred to VORKUTA at the end of 1949. Worked in coal mine #6 as a lathe operator in mechanic workshop.

LEO, Dr. Hans, about 63 years old, lawyer, from LEIPZIG, married, one son, Hans-Christoph, lived in HAMBURG 36 (5335N-1000E), 21 Neuer Jungfernstieg. LEO was about 185 cm tall, slender, bald head, blue eyes, wore glasses. LEO returned from British captivity in 1945 to LEIPZIG, arrested in 1946 as a former Major of German General Staff in France. Convicted without trial in 1946, probably in LEIPZIG, transferred to VORKUTA in 1949. Employed in library of penal camp of coal mine #6.

RICHTER, Dr. jur., about 65 years old, lawyer from BERLIN (5231N-1324E), married several children lived in western Germany, about 180 cm tall, thin, gray hair wore glasses. Arrested in East BERLIN in 1947 because of having been general representative of General Motors Company in Germany by which fact RICHTER was suspicious to be a spy. Convicted in 1948 to 25 years for espionage without trial in BERLIN. Transferred to VORKUTA in 1949. Was seriously suffering from a liver disease and unfit for work as of the end of 1953.

RANZHOFF, Dr. jur., Ernst, about 63 years old, lawyer from COTTBUS (5146N-1420E), married, about 168 cm thin, bald head, was judge in BERLIN, dismissed in 1933 because of his partly Jewish origin, lawyer in COTTBUS since 1945. Arrested in COTTBUS in 1950 because of accusation to have had connection with the "Ost-Bureau" - East Office of

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## AIR INTELLIGENCE INFORMATION REPORT

FROM (Agency)		REPORT NO.		PAGE 8 OF 16 PAGES	
7050 AISW(USAFE)		51A-10632			
PLACE	WAC NO.	FN	EVAL	IN CODE NO.	
POLITICAL LOCATION			DESCRIPTIVE NAME OF REPORT		
SOVIET ECON. REGION	PROPER NAME	IMENI	DATES OF INFORMATION FROM TO		

the West German Social Democratic Party, which was regarded as an espionage organization by the Soviets. Convicted without trial in 1951, place unknown. Transferred to VORKUTA in 1952, unfit for work.

WEBER, Dr. jur., about 55 years old, lawyer from COTTBUS, married. Conviction and other conditions same as of RANZEHOFF.

HOLZ, Dr. med., Hané, about 45 years old, physician from HALLE, married, about two children, family lived still in HALLE in 1953. About 165 cm, stout, blonde hair, blue eyes, wore glasses. Arrested in HALLE in 1949, convicted without trial in HALLE to 25 years of agitation against USSR. Transferred to VORKUTA 1950. Employed as assistant in first aid station of coal mine #6.

HASS, Kurt, about 35 years old, jockey, married, two children, was from HAMBURG, last residence MEISSEN (5109N-1329E), family still lived there in 1953. About 190 cm, upper part of right thigh amputated during WWII, brown hair, brown eyes. Arrested in 1947 in HALLE for espionage for British organization in HAMBURG. Convicted by Soviet military tribunal in HALLE in 1948 to 25 years. Was in BAUTZEN in jail until end of 1949, then in VORKUTA. Did some work in kitchen. HASS affirmed to SOURCE that he really did work for British organization.

ECKERT, Willi, about 30 years old, medical student from KLEIN-POERTHEN (coord unknown) in THURINGIA, single, about 165 cm, stout, lower segment of leg amputated, probably the right, blonde, blue eyes. Arrested in HALLE in 1949 as a member of resistance group of students, convicted without trial to 25 years in HALLE in 1950. Transferred to VORKUTA in 1951. Worked in mechanical workshop.

SCHMIDT, Willi-Franz, about 38 years old, forest administration official from KLEIN-WELZOW (coord unknown), married, two children, family lived in KLEIN-WELZOW in 1953, father was a teacher. About 170 cm tall, strong, dark hair, brown eyes. Arrested in 1950 in COTTBUS as a member of resistance organization, convicted without trial to 25 years in 1951 in POTSDAM, in VORKUTA since 1952, worked with constr group above ground in coal mine #6.

DRESCHER, Fritz, about 45 years old, high-ranking forest administration official from HALLE, married, wife lived near HALLE as of 1953. About 170 cm, dark hair, brown eyes, no glasses. Arrested in 1949 in HALLE together with a group of former functionaries of Social Democratic Party. Convicted without trial in 1950 in HALLE, 25 years. In VORKUTA since 1951, miner in coal mine #6.

WENDT, Arno, about 55 years old, secretary of labor union from DRESDEN, married, several children, about 170 cm, slender, gray hair, blue eyes. Family lived in DRESDEN in 1953. Arrested in DRESDEN in 1949 as former functionary of Social Democratic Party and connection to its East Office. Convicted without trial, 25 years. In VORKUTA since 1951. Constr laborer.

LEHMANN, Hans, born February 28, 1922 in NEUKIRCH (5106N-1418E) near BAUTZEN, married, no children, wife lived in ESSEN (5125N-0658E) 95 Altendorfer Str. Worked in father's suitcase factory in NEUKIRCH until 1949. Arrested for connection with East Office of Social Democratic Party in 1949 in DRESDEN, convicted to 25 years 1950, no trial. VORKUTA since 1951, constr laborer.

TOPL, Traugott, about 55 years old, teacher from BERLIN, married, about two children, about 170 cm, slender, wore glasses, bald head, gray eyes. Arrested in 1950 in BERLIN for anti-Soviet agitation, convicted in BERLIN, 25 years, no trial. VORKUTA since end of 1951. Constr laborer.

TREBBIN, Franz, about 75 years old, former criminal official from BERLIN, married, wife was in East BERLIN as of 1953. About 165, stout, gray hair, no glasses. Arrested 1951 in BERLIN. Accused to have conducted investigations of foreign laborers during WWII. Convicted in BERLIN 1951, 25 years, no trial. VORKUTA since 1952. No work.

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# AIR INTELLIGENCE INFORMATION REPORT

FROM (Agency) <b>7050 AISW(USAF)</b>		REPORT NO. <b>51A-10632</b>		PAGE <b>9</b> OF <b>16</b> PAGES	
PLACE	WAC NO.	FN	EVAL	IN CODE NO.	
POLITICAL LOCATION		DESCRIPTIVE NAME OF REPORT			
SOVIET ECON. REGION	PROPER NAME	IMENI	DATES OF INFORMATION FROM TO		

SOEFNER, Werner, about 21 years old, pupil from DRESDEN-LOCKWITZ, about 172 cm, strong, blonde hair, blue eyes. Arrested 1950 in DRESDEN with group of several other young men. Convicted 1950, 25 years, as member of resistance group, Soviet tribunal in DRESDEN. In VORKUTA since 1951, coal miner.

ROSCHER, Ludwig, about 30 years old, teacher from BOLKENSTEIN (coord unknown), single, about 165 cm, slender, blonde hair, blue eyes. Half right foot amputated. Arrested 1948 in CHEMNITZ (5050N-1255E) as member of espionage organization, which ROSCHER denied, together with a group of about 15 persons from various places in SZG. Convicted 1949 in DRESDEN, Soviet tribunal, 15 years. VORKUTA since 1950, constr laborer.

SCHLAMANN, Wolfgang, about 35 years old, municipal official in unknown small town near MAGDEBURG (5210N-1140E), formerly professional soldier, infantry. Single, about 175 cm, dark hair, brown eyes, both legs amputated below knees. Arrested 1950 in district of MAGDEBURG, convicted 1951 in HALLE for espionage, 25 years, Soviet tribunal. VORKUTA since 1952. No work.

BOESL, Leo, about 35 years old, locksmith from ALTENBURG (5059N-1227E), single, about 180, dark hair, brown eyes, slender, left leg amputated below knee. Arrested 1951 in ALTENBURG as member of resistance group. Convicted in HALLE, end of 1951, no trial, 25 years. VORKUTA since 1952, locksmith in mechanical workshop of coal mine.

POHL, Willi, about 45 years old, secondary school teacher from SONDRERSHAUSEN (5122N-1052E), married, about two children, about 170 cm, strong, wore glasses, dark hair, blue eyes. Arrested 1950 in SONDRERSHAUSEN, convicted 1951 for espionage, no trial, in BRANDENBURG, 25 years. VORKUTA since 1952, constr laborer in coal mine.

DIETRICH, Herbert, about 40 years old, clerk in machine tool plt in CHEMNITZ, married, three children. About 165 cm, slender, blonde hair, blue eyes. Arrested 1949 in CHEMNITZ, convicted 1950 in CHEMNITZ, Soviet tribunal, for membership in field police unit during WWII, 25 years. VORKUTA since 1950, coal miner.

SCHOENBERG, August, about 60 years old, glazier from WISMAR (5354N-1130E), married one daughter, about 175 cm, strong, bald head, blue eyes. Arrested 1947 in WISMAR, convicted 1948 in SCHWERIN (5338N-1123E), no trial, membership in field police unit during WWII, 25 years. VORKUTA since 1949, kitchen work.

FRIEDRICH, Georg, about 40 years old, regular officer of SS, afterwards sports teacher, probably 1st Lt, from ROSTOCK (5405N-1208E), married, about 175 cm, slender, brown hair, brown eyes. Arrested 1949 in ROSTOCK, convicted 1950 in SCHWERIN, Soviet tribunal, espionage, 25 years. VORKUTA since 1951, first aid station.

EISOLD, Wolfgang, about 30 years old, student of pharmacy from DOEBELN (5107N-1307E), single, about 180 cm, strong, wore glasses, short sighted, blonde hair, gray eyes. Arrested 1950 in LEIPZIG, convicted in HALLE 1951, espionage, no trial, 25 years. VORKUTA since 1952, transport laborer.

ROCKMANN, Dph., about 45 years old, theater director in STENDAL (5236N-1151E), married, no children, about 170 cm, slender, dark hair, brown eyes. Arrested 1949 in STENDAL, convicted 1950 by Soviet tribunal in BRANDENBURG, espionage, 25 years. VORKUTA since 1951, did not work at the end of 1953 because of tuberculosis.

SCHAEFER, Helmut, about 40 years old, government official from GOERLITZ (5110N-1500E) until end of WWII, unknown profession afterwards, married, no children, about 170 cm, strong, blonde hair, blue eyes. Arrested 1950 in GOERLITZ, convicted 1951, Soviet tribunal, espionage, probably sentenced in COTTBUS, 25 years. VORKUTA since 1951, no work because of heart disease. SCHAEFER's wife convicted to

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# AIR INTELLIGENCE INFORMATION REPORT

FROM (Agency) 7050 AISW(USAF)		REPORT NO. 51A-10632		PAGE 10 OF 16 PAGES	
PLACE	WAC NO.	FN	EVAL	IN CODE NO.	
POLITICAL LOCATION			DESCRIPTIVE NAME OF REPORT		
SOVIET ECON. REGION	PROPER NAME	IMENI	DATES OF INFORMATION FROM TO		

25 years for same reason and in same trial, was inmate of forced labor camp of convicted women near coal mine #4.

HIEL, Hermann, about 60 years old, engineer, branch electric technics from vicinity of HANNOVER (5222N-0943E), was representative of unknown firm, about 170 cm, slender white thin hair, blue eyes, married. Right forefinger stiff from WWI. Arrested 1948 in East BERLIN. Convicted 1949, no trial, in BERLIN, because of favouring an espionage organization, 25 years. VORKUTA since 1951. HIEL's son, Heinrich, was former infantry officer, 1st Lt, was accused for cooperation with British espionage organization, arrested in POTSDAM in 1948, convicted to 25 years. HIEL went from British Zone to East BERLIN after son was arrested to search for the son. Also asked for his son at local Soviet HQs, arrested on the spot. Son Heinrich was interned in camp of coal mine #30 in VORKUTA, as HIEL knew from exchanged prisoners.

KRAUSE, Paul, about 45 years old, locksmith of river tug from BRESLAU, married, wife lived in HEINSEN (coord unknown) # 163, near HAMELN (5206N-0921E) as of 1953, about 165 cm, slender, dark hair, brown eyes. Arrested in STETTIN (5225N-1434E), convicted in BERLIN, espionage, 25 years, no trial. VORKUTA since 1949, locksmith under ground in coal mine #6.

RICKMANN, Ulrich, about 35 years old, Navy engineer officer, probably 1st Lt, from POMERANIA worked on farm of father-in-law after end of WWII, place unknown, about 175 cm, dark hair, brown eyes. Arrested 1950 in unknown place of residence, convicted in BERLIN 1951, no trial, 25 years, membership in resistance group. VORKUTA since 1952, coal miner.

ZIMMERMANN, Leo, about 45 years old, bar keeper from BERLIN, married, wife lived in East BERLIN, 58 Warschauer Str., about 170 cm, slender, dark hair, gray eyes. Arrested 1951 in BERLIN, convicted BERLIN 1951, no trial, espionage, 25 years. VORKUTA 1952, dishwasher in kitchen.

TSCHAMSKI, Rudolf, about 33 years old, clerk of municipal administration in EBERSWALDE(5250N-1350E), former professional soldier of Army, married, two children, family lived in EBERSWALDE as of 1953, about 170 cm, slender, brown hair, blue eyes, right leg amputated above knee, 10 cm long scar on right elbow. Arrested about 1949 in EBERSWALDE, convicted 1950 in BERLIN, espionage, 25 years, Soviet tribunal. Worked for US organization in BERLIN-WANNSEE, as TSCHAMSKI himself told SOURCE. VORKUTA since 1951, worked as stoker in kitchen.

REUTER, Richard, born 10 December 1908 in DREBACH (5042N-1302E), married, wife Elisabeth still lived in DREBACH as of 1953, 114 Herolderstr. Was owner of small glove factory. About 170, gray hair, blue eyes. Arrested 1950 in DREBACH, convicted 1951 in DRESDEN, no trial, membership in resistance group. VORKUTA since 1951, constr laborer.

HOFMANN, Herbert, about 50 years old, bus driver from ZWENKAU (5113N-1219E), married, about 165 cm, slender, gray hair, blue eyes. Arrested 1951 in ZWENKAU, convicted in HALLE 1952, no trial, espionage, 25 years. VORKUTA 1952, road constr worker.

DZIALLAS, Gerhard, about 40 years old, RR official from BORNA (5107N-1230E), married, several children, family remained in BORNA, about 170 cm, strong, blonde hair, gray eyes. Arrested 1951 in BORNA, convicted 1952 in HALLE, probably Soviet tribunal, 25 years, espionage. VORKUTA end of 1952, transport laborer in coal mine.

MARSCHNER, Dr. Gotthard, about 45 years old, dentist from KAMENZ (5116N-1406E), married, family remained in KAMENZ, about 170 cm, slender, dark hair. Arrested end of 1947 in KAMENZ, convicted 1948 in BAUTZEN, no trial, espionage, 25 years. VORKUTA since 1950, worked as dental technician in dental laboratory of hospital camp for entire district of VORKUTA. Brother-in-law, judge HAEUSLER, Georg,

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# AIR INTELLIGENCE INFORMATION REPORT

FROM (Agency) 7050 AISW(USAFE)		REPORT NO. 51A-10632		PAGE 11 OF 16 PAGES	
PLACE		WAC NO.	FN	EVAL	IN CODE NO.
POLITICAL LOCATION			DISCRIPTIVE NAME OF REPORT		
SOVIET ECON. REGION	PROPER NAME	IMENI	DATES OF INFORMATION FROM TO		

KOELN (5056N-0657E), 84 Bruesseler Str.  
BUSCHMANN, Kurt, about 50 years old, architect from DRESDEN-NIEDERSEDLITZ, married, about 165 cm, stout, glasses, thin gray hair, blue eyes. Arrested 1950 in DRESDEN, convicted 1951 in DRESDEN, no trial, membership in resistance organization, 25 years. VORKUTA 1952, constr laborer.  
FRENZEL, Guenther, about 30 years old, musician from PIRNA (5058N-1356E), single, about 170 cm, slender, blonde hair, blue eyes. Arrested 1947 in PIRNA, convicted 1948 in DRESDEN, Soviet tribunal, espionage, 10 years. Was lowest sentence for espionage accusation SOURCE heard. VORKUTA since 1949, member of campfire brigade and band.  
GAHLOW, Guenther, about 35 years old, dark hair, slender, brown eyes, single, clerk in trade organization "HO" in DRESDEN, about 175 cm. Arrested 1951 in DRESDEN, convicted in DRESDEN 1952, anti-Soviet propaganda, 25 years. VORKUTA since 1952, coal miner.  
DUERR, Franz, about 45 years old, auto mechanic with own workshop in POTSDAM, married, about 170 cm, slender, dark hair, gray eyes. Arrested 1951 in POTSDAM, convicted 1951 in POTSDAM, no trial, espionage, 25 years. VORKUTA 1952, constr laborer.  
KOLBE, Heinz, about 40 years old, member of theater management in STENDAL, married, about 165 cm, slender, thin dark hair, blue eyes. Arrested 1950 in STENDAL, convicted 1950, no trial in BRANDENBURG, espionage, 25 years. VORKUTA 1952, coal miner.  
BARTLEWSKI, Dr. Paul, about 40 years old, physician from BERLIN, married, no children, about 170 cm, dark hair, brown eyes. Wife lived in JUELICH (5056N-0622E), British Zone, Bahnhofstr. Arrested 1950 in BERLIN, convicted BERLIN 1951, no trial, espionage, 25 years. VORKUTA 1951, road constr worker.  
SCHMID-SORA, Dr. Heinz, about 40 years old, journalist from STUTTGART (4846N-0913E), married, no children, about 175 cm, slender, blonde, blue eyes, wore glasses. Arrested 1950 in East BERLIN, convicted 1951 in BERLIN, no trial, espionage, 25 years. Told SOURCE to have worked for US organization. VORKUTA end of 1951, constr laborer.  
VOGEL, Dr. Ulrich, about 60 years old, lawyer from BERLIN, married, no children, about 175 cm, stout, bald head, gray eyes. Arrested 1945 in BERLIN, convicted 1946 in BERLIN, no trial membership of Air Force HQs, section mail censorship, during WWII, 8 years. Finished his term in May 1953 and belonged until that date to camp of coal mine #6 from end of 1951, no work, physically unfit. Released from camp in May 1953, not repatriated but forced to remain in VORKUTA as a so called free laborer, worked as a guard on storage area for constr material. Was several times seen and also contacted by camp inmates until fall 1953.  
OTT, Dr. Heinz, about 45 years old, physician from STUTTGART-DEGERLOCH, married, no children, about 165 cm, strong, blonde hair, gray eyes, wore glasses. Went from STUTTGART to SZG as a member of communist party and settled near HALLE in 1950, convicted 1950 in HALLE, espionage, no trial, 25 years. VORKUTA 1951, medical assistant in first aid station. OTT told fellow prisoners in camp that he was cured from communism after some time of stay in SZG. Intended to return to western Germany, was then accused to have come over only to collect info.  
PRIES, Viktor, about 45 years old, locksmith from HANBURG single, about 175 cm, slender, blonde, blue eyes. Was old member of communist party, emigrated 1933 to DENMARK, took part in Spanish civil war in international brigade on communist side, lived in southern France after end of Spanish war in internment camp, transferred to USSR in 1940. Was free in USSR and received official support until 1946. Ar-

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# AIR INTELLIGENCE INFORMATION REPORT

FROM (Agency)		REPORT NO.		PAGE 12 OF 16 PAGES	
7050 AISW(USAFE)		51A-10632			
PLACE	WAC NO.	FN	EVAL	IN CODE NO.	
POLITICAL LOCATION		DESCRIPTIVE NAME OF REPORT			
SOVIET ECON. REGION	PROPER NAME	IMENI	DATES OF INFORMATION FROM TO		

rested in 1946 on place of residence in Siberia, convicted in MOSKVA 1947, civilian court, sabotage, 25 years, VORKUTA 1950, coal mine #6 as locksmith.

HOCH, Ludwig, about 60 years old, police official and Col of VOPO after the end of WWII in DRESDEN. Married, about 185 cm, slender, thin gray hair, blue eyes. Arrested 1950 in DRESDEN, convicted in DRESDEN, no trial, favouring an underground movement, 25 years. VORKUTA 1952, no work.

DAHLKE, Kurt, about 45 years old, electrician from BERLIN, employed with SIEMENS, married, about 170 cm, slender, dark hair, blue eyes, wore glasses. Arrested in 1946 in BERLIN, convicted in SACHSENHAUSEN (5247N-1314E) 1950, membership in security board of SIEMENS plt in BERLIN during WWII, 25 years old, no trial. Left hand amputated.

WENDT, Richard, about 45 years old, innkeeper from SCHNEEBERG (5036N-1238E), married, two children, about 170 cm, strong, blonde hair, blue eyes. Arrested 1950 in SCHNEEBERG, convicted 1951 in DRESDEN, no trial, membership in espionage organization, 25 years. VORKUTA 1952, camp work.

KANKEL, Joachim, about 30 years old, photographer from STRALSUND (5418N-1306E), married, no children, about 180 cm, slender, dark hair, blue eyes. Arrested 1950 in STRALSUND, convicted 1951 in SCHWERIN, no trial, espionage, 25 years. VORKUTA end of 1951, constr laborer.

SOURCE only knew some details on following prisoners:

PREUSS, Karl, about 45 years old, architect, about 170 cm, dark hair, brown eyes. Sentence 25 years.

HUMMEL, Hans, about 35 years old, owner of small fcty for thermo plastic articles near LEIPZIG, married, left hand amputated, about 175 cm, slender, dark hair, 25 years.

SCHMIDT, Juergen, about 30 years old, from BERLIN, single, about 175 cm, slender, dark hair, brown eyes. Convicted in BERLIN, 25 years.

SCHULZE, Rudi, about 30 years old, BERLIN, about 170 cm, slender, dark hair, dark eyes, single. Was member of WPO, sentence of 25 years. VORKUTA since 1950.

SECKMEIER, Gerhard, about 40 years old, from TEPLITZ (5038N-1349E), lived in SAXONY after WWII, married, about 175 cm, slender, dark hair, blue eyes, 25 years. VORKUTA since 1951.

NATO, about 40 years old, chemist from district of MERSEBURG (5122N-1200E), married, about 175 cm, slender, blonde, blue eyes. Was employed with LEUNA plt after WWII. Arrested about in 1951, convicted HALIE, 25 years, in SOURCE's camp since 1952, but in other camp in VORKUTA before.

KABISCH, about 25 years old, clerk from LEIPZIG, about 165 cm, slender, blonde, single. Arrested about in 1951. VORKUTA 1952, constr laborer.

KAPUTH, about 50 years old, locomotive driver, married, about 170 cm slender, dark hair, brown eyes. VORKUTA since 1951.

GERLACH, Hans. about 45 years old, forest administration official, about 170 cm, slender, dark hair. Did camp work.

von DEWITZ, about 65 years, former official of Aviation Ministry, about 170 cm, stout, bald head, VORKUTA since about 1950, no work, physically unfit. Last place of residence BERLIN.

ROESLER, Franz, about 35 years old, regular officer in SS, 1st Lt, occupation after end of WWII unknown, about 175 cm, blonde, blue eyes, slender. Sentence 25 years for espionage. VORKUTA since about 1950, constr laborer.

SATTLER, Werner, about 40 years old, from DRESDEN, married, about 170, dark hair, gray eyes, slender. Sentence 25 years. VORKUTA since 1951, coal miner.

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# AIR INTELLIGENCE INFORMATION REPORT

FROM (Agency) 7050 AISW(USAFE)		REPORT NO. 51A-10632		13 PAGE		16 OF		PAGES	
PLACE		WAC NO.		FN		EVAL		IN CODE NO.	
POLITICAL LOCATION				DISCRIPTIVE NAME OF REPORT					
SOVIET ECON. REGION		PROPER NAME		IMENI		DATES OF INFORMATION FROM TO			

PETERS, Heinz, about 25 years old, from DRESDEN, about 170, dark hair, slender. Sentence 25 years. VORKUTA about since 1949, coal miner.

FOERSTER, Karl, about 60 years old, radio electrician with own shop near DRESDEN, married, about 175 cm, slender, gray hair, poor physical condition. VORKUTA since 1950, no work.

HIRSCH, Kurt, about 40 years old, clerk in Aviation Ministry during WWII, unknown occupation afterwards, married, from BERLIN, about 170 cm, slender, dark hair, 25 years for espionage in BERLIN. VORKUTA since 1951, constr laborer.

MEINECKE, Erich, about 45 years old, Hospital nurse from BERLIN, about 170 cm, strong, blonde, married. Sentence 25 years. VORKUTA since 1952, constr laborer.

FORCHNER, Otto, about 55 years old, 170 cm, slender, dark hair. VORKUTA since 1952, camp work.

NESTLE, Karl, about 35 years old, from WUERTEMBERG, about 170 cm, slender, blonde, glasses. Visited relatives in SZG and was arrested and convicted, 25 years. VORKUTA since 1950, mason.

BAWOLSKI, Franz, about 35 years old, film projector operator from district of BERLIN, about 165 cm, slender, blonde, blue eyes. Arrested in BERLIN, 25 years. VORKUTA since 1951.

MAHLER, about 30 years old, 175 cm, strong, blonde, 25 years. VORKUTA since 1951, mason or carpenter.

ROETTINGER, about 35 years old, test pilot of aircraft plt, probably JUNKERS, during WWII, later profession unknown, about 170 cm, dark, slender, 25 years. VORKUTA since 1952.

SOURCE gave all details concerning aforementioned prisoners to Bavarian Red Cross. Records probably contain some more details on some prisoners, which SOURCE did not recall anymore. Info given to Red Cross immediately after return in January 1954. Following prisoners died in camp of coal mine #6:

ROESIGER, Dr. Rudolf, about 50 years old, from DRESDEN, died summer 1952.

BLUEMEL, Walter, about 65, RR official from ERFURT (5100N-1102E) died end of 1951. Following prisoners died in camp of brick fcty #2 in VORKUTA:

SCHUNKE, Otto, about 50 years old, from BERLIN, died end of 1949, some kind of dysentery.

MEIERHOFER, about 45 years old farmer, died spring 1950, accident in clay pit.

KLOKZIN, about 50 years old from POMERANIA, died end of 1949, accident in clay pit.

FRANKE, Max, about 55 years old musician, died end of 1949, jaundice.

ENDRIKAT, about 30 years old, died end of 1949, undernourishment.

SOURCE met prisoner SIEBER, Karl-Heinz, about 30 years old, from DUESSELDORF (5114N-0645E), single, about 175 cm, slender, blonde, blue eyes, large scar of about hand size above stomach, in transit camp of coal mine #8 in VORKUTA in December 1953. SIEBER claimed to have worked for US organization in BERLIN-DAHLEM, 6 Podbielskiallee, Col CHERBINI. Arrested in 1951 in East BERLIN, convicted to 25 years espionage, no trial. VORKUTA 1952.

One group of about 25 prisoners transferred from SZG to VORKUTA in middle of August 1953. Seven of them interned in camp of coal mine #6. Three of them convicted in connection with riots of June 17, 1953, other four arrested prior to that date. Prisoners told SOURCE that some others also convicted for June riots who were detached to other camps. SOURCE did not know number of those prisoners in other group. The seven prisoners kept in quarantine at first and transferred again to unknown other area in middle of September 1953. No names recalled.

25. About 20% of inmates of SOURCE's penal camp were criminals of so called "blatnoi" organization. They were extracted from camp in small groups through

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# AIR INTELLIGENCE INFORMATION REPORT

FROM (Agency) <b>7050 AISW(USAF)</b>		REPORT NO. <b>51A-10632</b>		PAGE <b>14</b> OF <b>16</b> PAGES	
PLACE		WAC NO.	FN	EVAL	IN CODE NO.
POLITICAL LOCATION			DESCRIPTIVE NAME OF REPORT		
SOVIET ECON. REGION	PROPER NAME	IMENI	DATES OF INFORMATION FROM TO		

whole years 1949. SOURCE heard rumors that they were transferred to forced labor camps on island NOVAYA ZEMLYA. Only some blatnois remained in camp until end of 1953, formed about 1% of inmates, had little influence on camp administration. Almost all camps in area VORKUTA were changed into so called regime camps at the end of 1949 and the beginning of 1950. Soviet inmates of regular camps could write home every month, and only once every year in regime camp. Some other benefits also withdrawn for regime camps. Inmates of regular camps received some money of earned income after deduction of camp expenses. No pay at all in regime camps. Regime camps were now heavily guarded, barracks were locked at night, prisoners counted twice per day, only one time in regular camps. Working conditions were hardened in regime camps, real working time 10 hours per day without interruptions and way to and from working place. SOURCE knew only of three camps in VORKUTA area that they were not regime camps after 1950. The two camps for female prisoners also were regime camps. Some prisoners were moved from camps when camps were changed into regime camps, but no system could be recognized. Prisoners with same sentences and same reasons for conviction, and of same nationality remained in camp which became regime camp, as other prisoners were transferred to other camps. Supervision of all camps in VORKUTA area was transferred from Interior Ministry to the Coal Mining Ministry at the end of 1951, and beginning of 1952. Results: Working time reduced to 9 hours per day, some pay issued again, some consumer goods supplied to camps again. Other conditions remained as in regime camps, but general working conditions were arranged corresponding to those in other coal mining areas in USSR for free laborers. Inmates of regular camps could make good time on their term of conviction by exceeding work norms. This regulation was not valid in regime camps. Some regulations of regime camps in VORKUTA district were loosened after the strike in camps in Summer 1953. Barracks were no longer locked at night, Soviet nationals allowed again to write once every month, foreign nationals got permission to write home to foreign countries via a post box number, once every month, monthly limit of pay was increased from 100 to 200 Rubles, iron gratings on windows were removed. SOURCE knew that Soviet prisoners received mail from relatives within USSR under number 223/8r, SOURCE knew from fellow prisoners that main number 223 was the same for all camps in VORKUTA area, branch number was changed for individual camp. German prisoners received mail Post Box number 5110/36. SOURCE contacted relatives of retained prisoners who already received mail from prisoners in 1954 under this number. SOURCE could not write anymore, because system established at the end of 1953. SOURCE knew post box number for other forced labor camps for German prisoners from fellow prisoners in KRASNOPOL who were repatriated with SOURCE in January 1954:

Area of INTA (coord unknown) located in KOMI, ASSR, 5110/30, ABEZ(6630N-6145E), - 5110/31, POTMA (5217N-4324E) 5110/33, KRASNOPOL, 5110/43, STALINO (4800N-3748E) 5110/44, STALINGRAD (4845N-4425E) 5110/47, SHAKHTY (4746N-4012E) 5110/53, KIYEV (5027N-3032E) 5110/46, VOYKOVO (5205N-3816E) (General's camp) 5110/42, ILINSKAYA (coord unknown) located in southern Ukraine, 5110/48, SVERDLOVSK (5650N-6038E) 5110/45, NORILSK (6920N-8806E) 5110/32, KINGIR (coord unknown) allegedly located in KAZAKHSTAN 5110/34, TAISHET (5557N-9802E) 5110/37, KARAGANDA (4950N-7310E) 5110/38, EKIBASTUZ (5140N-7522E) 5110/40, MAGADAN (5934N-15048E) 5110/35.

Numbers issued to German prisoners in Soviet prisons:  
VLADIMIR(5610N-4025E) 5110/49, VERKHNE URALSK (5353N-5913E) 5110/50, ALEKSANDROVKS (coord unknown) 5110/51, NOVOCHERKASK (4724N-4006E) 5110/52.

26. Strike in camps of VORKUTA area was longest maintained in camp of coal

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# AIR INTELLIGENCE INFORMATION REPORT

FROM (Agency) 7050 AISW(USAF)		REPORT NO. 51A-10632		PAGE 15 OF 16 PAGES	
PLACE		WAC NO.	FN	EVAL	IN CODE NO.
POLITICAL LOCATION			DISCRIPTIVE NAME OF REPORT		
SOVIET ECON. REGION	PROPER NAME	IMENI	DATES OF INFORMATION FROM TO		

mine #29. MVD guards were reinforced by Red Army troops and shot into camp with machine guns and mortars. About 20 prisoners killed, several Germans among them, one was SOMMER, about 28 years old, who formerly was in SOURCE's camp. About 200 prisoners wounded. German prisoner BRIEGER, Achim, engineer, 35 years old, Auguststr. KOELN-NIPPES was present in camp at that time and repatriated with SOURCE from KRASNOPOL in January 1954.

**F. VOICE OF AMERICA:**

27. SOURCE never listened to the VOA program. Knew from fellow prisoners that Russians were interested in broadcasts of VOA and listened to it if being in possession of capable receivers. Best receiving conditions were during second half of the night. However, all Soviet transmitter stations discontinued transmission at 0100. It was evident, therefore, that every listener after this time listened to foreign stations. Listeners were endangered. SOURCE never met Soviet prisoners in forced labor camps who were convicted for listening to foreign radio stations. SOURCE, however, knew, that some people were arrested for that reason in VORKUTA among the free population. Loudspeakers were installed in all barracks in penal camps, receiver operated by MVD personnel in guard room of office put of the camp. SOURCE noticed that foreign radio station transmitted news on same wave length occasionally at irregular times through the whole day. Operator usually switched off the radio in such cases or chose another Soviet station. SOURCE never heard announcement of the foreign radio station, and knew no location. Foreign station could almost not be understood, because of too much disturbance by stronger Soviet station. Practice was without positive effect, as SOURCE thought, for camp inmates. Reception conditions could have been better for owners of receivers who could try to get foreign stations clearer in such cases. Specific searches for radio receivers were occasionally performed in camp and in coal mine area in workshops and similar bldgs.

31. Riots of June 17, 1953 in BERLIN were officially mentioned in broadcast news of Soviet station the following day. News about riots appeared first time June 19, 1953. Local newspaper "NOVY SEVER" - New North, for KOMI ASSR appeared daily, except Sunday. One edition given to each barracks in camps. MOSKVA newspapers arrived usually four days after date of edition and were posted to special box in camp. Prisoners in camp did not receive knowledge on riots of SZG beside the official Soviet publications by radio and newspapers. First news tried to minimize riots and mentioned insignificant demonstrations caused by western agents. Prisoners recognized more serious character of riots from later news, high number of mentioned towns and similar factors. Counter measures of Red Army were concealed. Memorandums of SZG government were published in full text. Prisoners could also recognize serious character of riots from them. SOURCE could not judge effect of news broadcasted by foreign stations, because knew no facts that such news arrived. SOURCE however, observed that all prisoners were well experienced to interpret published Soviet news from newspapers or broadcast in a way that they found out the real situation which was concealed in those news.

33. SOURCE knew from Soviet fellow prisoners that radio receivers of Soviet production were extremely expensive. Could be afforded only by well paid party or other political functionaries or other people with very high income. SOURCE knew from a fellow prisoner who was a radio mechanic and repaired Soviet receivers for guard personnel in camp that those receivers had shortwave reception. Soviet prisoners who served in Red Army in SZG or other western European countries as occu-

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## AIR INTELLIGENCE INFORMATION REPORT

FROM (Agency) <b>7050 AISW(USAF)</b>		REPORT NO. <b>51A-10632</b>		PAGE <b>16</b> OF <b>16</b> PAGES	
PLACE		WAC NO.	FN	EVAL	IN CODE NO.
POLITICAL LOCATION			DESCRIPTIVE NAME OF REPORT		
SOVIET ECON. REGION	PROPER NAME		IMENT	DATES OF INFORMATION FROM TO	

pation forces or during WWII and were convicted afterwards, told SOURCE that all private property of soldiers was confiscated on their return to USSR when crossing the border. Those soldiers could not bring radio sets home.

*for* *Matthew Warren, Capt USAF*  
J. L. FESER  
Major, USAF  
Commander  
7051 AISS

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